12, thereby keeping the dauber and polish away from the sole of the shoe in this respect. This flared edge also tends to keep the dauber and polish away from the line of convergence 14 of the "upper" and "sole" portions of the shoe, thereby providing positive means to prevent the accidental application of polish to the upper exposed portion of the sole.

For purposes of economy and simplicity of structure, the dauber handle, clamping and backing elements are all composed of a single integral sheet metal structure 15, the flat metal stamping of which is shown in detail in Fig. 7 of the drawing. To form the handle structure, the stamping is composed of a central longitudinal body position 16 and parallel extensions or wings 17 formed on each side thereof and integral therewith. These wing members or extensions 17 may be bent or folded inwardly and downwardly along the broken lines 18, until the respective outside edges 19 of the wing members come into contact with the center portion of the body structure 16, thus forming a substantial handle structure, as shown particularly in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 and 9 of the drawing.

The upper ends of each respective wing member 17 is so designed to form dauber clamping members 5 and 5', as shown. For purposes of making these members more effective each of their respective edges are bent slightly in an upwardly direction as viewed in Fig. 7 of the drawing, on the respective broken lines 20 and 20'. Thus forming a slight hook formation 21, as shown particularly in Fig. 5, whereas upon the dauber being placed in proper registration with its backing structure 4, and the side wings 17 being folded down against the body structure 16 of the handle portion the clamping members 5 and 5' will engage and clamp the back portion of the dauber to the backing 4, as shown particularly in section in Fig. 5 of the drawing.

The dauber proper, indicated by reference character 22, is shown in its preferred form as being made of marine sponge, however, it is understood the same may be made of felt, fabric, sponge rubber or any other suitable material. The circular body portion 23 of the dauber has a radially projecting and reduced portion 24, the same registering as to position and alignment with the extended dauber clamping portion 25 of the metal backing structure 4, and held in fixed relation thereto by the clamping elements or tapered wing members 6 and 6', the same being folded substantially on the respective broken lines 26 and 26', as shown particularly in Figs. 2, 4 and 7. For purposes of producing a tapered formation to this portion of the dauber as shown particularly at 27 in Fig. 3 of the drawing, the fold lines indicated at 26 and 26' of the clamping portion 25 tend to converge toward the extreme outside edge 28, thus producing and maintaining a tapered and pointed extension to this portion of the dauber, for purposes of rendering the same more effective and efficient in the application of polish to closely confined marginal areas of the shoe, i. e., where one tone or color of the shoe stops and another tone or shade begins, or confined spaces difficult to reach with the larger portion of the dauber.

The larger or circular portion of the dauber proper is of a convenient size whereby the same may not only be readily used for applying polish over the larger unrestricted areas of the shoe but also when filling the dauber with polish by saturation, it may be placed over the usual type of opening in a bottle of polish and the polish applied directly from the bottle thereto by turning the same upside down or shaking the liquid polish in the bottle against the dauber.

It will be noted from Fig. 2 of the drawing the clamping structure 25 is bent upwardly substantially along the broken line 29 as seen in Fig. 7. This is done for the purpose of placing the effective dauber areas 20 and 31 of the respective larger and smaller portions of the dauber proper at different angles, whereby when polish is being applied by the reduced portion 24 of the dauber, the larger circular portion 23 will be held at a different angle or placed in a raised position in relation to the surface of the shoe to which polish is being applied by the reduced portion 24 of the dauber member, and vice versa when the larger portion of the dauber is being used.

The handle portion 3 may be formed with its center somewhat depressed along the broken line 32 for purposes of adding rigidity and strength thereto, as shown particularly in Fig. 9 of the drawing. Also the handle may be bent at an angle substantially along the broken line 33 as shown in Fig. 7 and at an angle as shown particularly in Fig. 2 for purposes of more conveniently applying polish to the shoe, particularly when the pointed or reduced portion of the dauber is being used. It will be noted in this instance that the degree of angularity of both the handle 3 and the effective area 31 of the reduced portion of the dauber are substantially the same in relation to the plane of the backing 4 or the effective area 30 of the larger portion of the dauber.

It is also the purpose of the present invention to not only use the larger portion of the dauber for applying polish direct to a surface but also to use this larger portion as a polish reservoir for supplying polish to the reduced portion of the dauber by capillary attraction.

I have thus described my invention relating to a dauber, particularly adaptable to the application of liquid polish to shoes, and the structural features of the handle, backing and clamping portions thereof; the description being specific and in detail in order that the manner of construction and use of the invention may be fully understood. However, the invention, as shown, is capable of variation, the specific terms herein applied being used in a descriptive rather than in a limiting sense, the scope of the invention being defined in the claims.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A shoe polish dauber, comprising a large dauber element and a relatively smaller dauber element formed integral with the larger dauber element, a backing and handle for said elements, means integral with said handle and backing for holding the dauber elements in clamped relation thereto, said integral means comprising inwardly folded handle portions terminating at their forward ends into dauber clamping tabs formed in juxtaposition to the rear peripheral edge of the said dauber backing, a tapered extension formed at the outer peripheral edge of the backing for the larger dauber element, the said tapered portion forming a backing for the smaller dauber portion and having means for supporting both the large and small portions of the dauber at the front of the dauber proper, said supporting means also tending to cause the small dauber portion to be formed into an outwardly tapered and converg-